

Conclusions:

- Caris GPSai™ was pivotal in identifying the primary cancer site.
- The primary cancer was initially thought to be ovarian endometrioid adenocarcinoma.
- GPSai strongly favored colonic adenocarcinoma which was confirmed by IHC and the identification of a large colonic lesion.
- The patient's diagnosis and course of treatment was altered based on the detailed discussion of the results with the ordering physician.

Caris Report: Caris GPSai Result

The GPSai (Genomic Prevalence Score - Artificial Intelligence) is a cancer-type similarity assessment which compares the characteristics of a patient's tumor against other tumors in the Caris database. GPSai analyzes a tumor's molecular signature and provides the prevalence of that signature in the Caris genomic and transcriptomic database across 21 distinct cancer categories.

Cancer Category	Prevalence
Colon Adenocarcinoma	97%
Cholangiocarcinoma	<1%
Lung Adenocarcinoma	<1%
Ovarian, Fallopian Tube Adenocarcinoma	<1%
Urothelial Carcinoma	<1%
Uterine Endometrial Adenocarcinoma	<1%

Note: The above shows the relevant information from the GPSai report. It is not a full representation of all possible fields displayed. Not currently available in New York.

Methods: GPSai is a machine learning platform that was trained on genomic data from 34,352 cases and transcriptomic data from over 11,000 cases. In a validation set of over 12,000 additional cases, GPSai accurately predicted the cancer category in the labeled data set with an accuracy of over 93%. The accuracy increased to 97% when the second highest ranking predicted cancer type was included. The profile has been validated to differentiate among 21 distinct cancer types. GPSai prevalence tables were produced at or above the required confidence level for 93% of samples in the validation set. Samples that do not generate a score at or above this confidence level will not receive a GPSai result.